CASINO-8-The Rounders. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine

matograph.

KEITH'S-12:30 p. m.-Continuous Performance KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m. -Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-4 and 7-Sousa's Band-Pain's Fireworks 9-The Jolly Musketeer.

NEW-YORK THEATRE-8:15-The Man in the Moon Vandeville. PASTOR'S Continuous Performance. ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:15-Popular Orchestral Con-

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.

Index to Advertisements.

| Amusements 14 Announcements 14 Bankers and Brokers 13 Board and Rooms 9 Business Chances 9 City Hotels 12 City Property to Let. 13 City Property to Let. 13 City Real Estate for Sale 12 Country Board 13 | Ocean Steamers 13 3 3 4 Proposals 13 3 3 3 Railroads 11 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
|---|---|

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., remains

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The American casualties in General MacArthur's advance north of San Fernando were between thirty and forty, including eight killed; the American advance covered six eight killed; the American advance covered six miles, the new northern base of operations being Angeles. —— The revolution in San Domingo is spreading, the news all being favorable to Jiminez. —— The Dreyfus court martial held another sitting behind closed doors in Rennes and considered the dossier, explanations of which were made by Dreyfus as well as by General Changing. —— Further reports from a statement in the House of Commons regarding the Transvaal trouble, intimating that the situation was serious, and announcing the dispatch of more troops to South Africa.

Admiral Dewey is busy returning visits at many Americans are going to Naples to pay their respects to the Admiral.

DOMESTIC.—An electric light wire killed four firemen in Omaha, a ladder they were lowering coming in contact with it — Judge Charles P. James, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died near Leesburg, Va. —— Report from Porto the State Department said that several persons lost their lives in the hurricane at San Juan == A meeting will be held to-day at Juan — A meeting will be held to-day at Newport News to consider the question of raising the yellow fever quarantine — Silver Democrats met at Syracuse, and after a lively discussion one faction left the hall — The motorman, Hamilton, testified before the Coroner's jury at the inquest in the Stratford, Conn., trolley car disaster. No new light was thrown upon the cause of the wreck — The Columbia defeated the Defender by twenty minutes in a forty-three mile run. utes in a forty-three mile run.

CITY.-Stocks were dull and strong. Interesting and astonishing testimony was Interesting and astonishing testimony was given before the Mazet Committee regarding the num ber of robberies in this city. — The Council passed the Hall of Records bond issue by twenpassed the Hall of Records bond issue by twel-ty-two votes, just enough to pass, but the five recalcitrant members remained obdurate to the last. — The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers declared the appeal in the St. Gall embroidery cases to appeal in the St. Gall embroidery cases to be void. —— The presidents of Typographical Union No. 6 and Stereotypers Union No. 1 issued a statement regarding "The Sun" strike. —— Colonel Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, in charge of the Army Depot in this city, issued his report for the year ending June 30. —— Lieutenant Governor Woodruff returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks. —— Ray C. Ewry beat the American amateur stand. ing broad jump record by half an inch at Asbury

PRESIDENT MAKING AT SARATOGA.

For a week past the public has been somewhat ostentatiously invited to interest itself in the sayings and doings of certain Democratic politicians who have established a sort of clearing house for anti-Bryan sentiment on the hotel piazzas at Saratoga. At appropriate intervals these statesmen resume their seats on the verandas to congratulate themselves on the increasing strength of the Eastern and Southern opposition to Mr. Bryan's renomination and to count the prospective votes which this or that "conservative" aspirant for the Presidency will muster in the next National Convention. Local partiality on the one hand and a due sense of hospitable obligations on the other have combined to lend an imposing air of substance and reality to the Van Wyck boom at these agreeably punctuated conferences; while as alternative choices with which to accomplish Bryan's defeat ex-Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania seem both to stand in exceptional favor with the President makers at Sara-

The importance of these hotel porch confer ences may be fairly judged from the calibre and influence of the party leaders who have taken part in them. The Van Wycks-ex-Justice "Gus" and Mayor "Bob"-have, of course, been on hand to extend a welcome hand to visiting statesmen, and they have been reinforced by minor Democratic politicians from various parts of the State. The New-Yorkers gathered at Saratoga are men who can actually deliver votes in the next National Convention, and for that excellent reason the plazza deliberations so far have disclosed a decided partiality for Tammany's candidate for the Presidency. Yet ex-Judge Van Wyck's canvass, as every one knows, can hope to attract few votes outside New-York, and in the present temper of the Democratic party a Presidential candidate from New-York would have about as much chance in a National Convention

as one from Vermont or from Alaska. To advance the ex-Justice's fortunes in the Southern States the Saratoga "boomers" seem to be counting especially on J. J. Willett, of Alabama. This youthful statesman is apparently better known on Broadway and about the corridors of the Grand Union at Saratoga than he is in either Birmingham or Montgomery. Not long ago Senator John T. Morgan published a letter suggesting the expediency of nominating for the Presidency next year Democrat not specially identified with the free coinage issue. But the appeal fell absolutely flat, and at the recent meeting of the Demo cratic National Committee no State was repre sented by more enthusiastic advocates of Bry an's renomination than Alabama. What a vet eran leader like Mr. Morgan failed to accomplish at home is therefore not likely to prove an easy task to an inexperienced and overconfident politician like Mr. Willett. Georgia is represented in the Saratoga conferences by F. 8. Dubignon. He has been for several years identified with the Cleveland and anti-silver faction in that State, whose influence locally is now practically extinguished. Indiana has sent to the conference S. S. Morss, the Editor of "The Indianapolis Sentinel," a former antisliver Democrat, who served as Consul General

in Paris during Mr. Cleveland's second Admin-

istration, but who, through his newspaper, actively supported the Bryan-Sewall ticket in Recently Mr. Morss has rejoined the anti-free coinage opposition, which is seeking to replace Mr. Bryan next year with a more conservative and colorless Presidential candidate. Other important anti-Bryan leaders mentioned as already ruminating on the hotel verandas are General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee; Judge Ralph Walker, of Missouri, and Colonel Joseph Clark, of California. After reading this formidable though rather puzzling list of conferrees it is no surprise to learn that among the additional Southern politicians expected to reach Saratoga next week are ex-Sen

ator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who since

1895 has practised law in Washington, and ex-Ambassador J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, who since his return from Paris in 1897 has similarly been established in practice in this city. We are told that ex-Senator Gorman, ex-Senator Edward Murphy and William F. Harrity, ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are soon to join the anti-Bryan managers already at the Springs. It will not do to minimize the effect of their active co operation in any Eastern-Southern scheme to control, at least negatively, the action of the next National Convention. But it is not probable that they will enter with much spirit into the farce of President making as now played on the Saratoga verandas. They have never been very partial to roof garden politics, and they know that Presidential nominations are not made or unmade nowadays by conferences on spa piazzas between sips of vichy or of other waters not so sparkling but more amply

THE DEWEY CUP.

We desire most humbly and respectfully to suggest to General Daniel Butterfield that he is in danger of making a mistake about that Dewey loving cup. We understand that he has secured a rough draft of a design for the cup, and that it is to bear a portrait of Admiral Dewey, a picture of the Olympia, the arms of the city of New-York and "possibly" the names of the Mayor, Councilmen and Aldermen. Why "possibly" the names of our distinguished municipal officials? Is he not putting the cart be fore the horse in thus giving a subordinate place, and maybe no place at all, on a New York cup to names and portraits that will distinguish it from any other cup that may be presented to the Admiral as a unique gift, bristling with what the novelists call local color? Pictures of Admiral Dewey and of the Olympia are all well enough in their way. But the hero of Manila has doubtless seen hundreds of pictures of himself and his ship, and would be glad of a change. General Butterfield's design is, of course, intended to convey a compliment to the city's guest, and we fully honor his motives and appreciate his point of view. Nevertheless it is to be remembered that this cup is to be a souvenir. Its purpose is not to hold a mirror up to Admiral Dewey, or recall to him the battle of Manila, with which he will doubtless remain familiar as long as he lives. It is to testify to him the admiration of New-York, to recall to him in after years the rulers of the great city who greeted him on his home coming, to stand forever among his possessions a monument to the metropolis. We wish that cup to speak to the Admiral of this city, and be thoroughly characteristic of it, and we fear General Butterfield may fail in making it so if he even thinks of omitting the names of our Indeed, we are not sure that he has not gone

about the affair from the beginning in the wrong way. We do not know whom he has consulted, but probably he is having the cup designed by some goldsmith who would be equally at home in New-York or London or Paris. His design will not smack of the soil. What he ought to do is to get the typical New-York artists to design a cup, so that in every curve and picture it will be instinct with New-York, and then lay that cup at the Admiral's feet as the symbol of New-York's welcome. Let us put ourselves in our gift, not merely hero with a commonplace piece of plate that any town might give him. Does any body question who, and who alone, are fit for such a task? Who can express the art impulse of our government and the whole height and depth of the civic spirit of New-York like Horgan & Slattery? We have other architects. other engineers, other dock builders, other fireboat tinkers, other scow designers, but nobody else ready to direct our energies in every branch of the constructive arts. What the old Italian masters were to their cities Horgan & Slattery are to New-York. Leonardo designed bridges built forts, dug canals, and was as ready in the public service to take up a great building enterprise or a petty mechanical job as to paint a picture. He was no dilettante, like some of our artists, who can only sit among Persian rugs and draw pretty plans or putter at pretty pictures. We are not sure that he always had a definite office, with a sign on the door, any more than Horgan & Slattery have had for the last six months. We have heard that several of the great masters of the Renaissance were bank rupts, like Horgan & Slattery, but they, too were still employed by Medicis and Sforzas, the bosses of that day, just as Mr. Croker employs Horgan & Slattery. Following the ex ample of Leonardo, they are ready to design a mudscow or build a palace, and we are sure they could design a Dewey cup that future generations would point to as the flower of the New-York goldsmith's art, and preserve, as the Florentines preserve the urns and cups of

Benvenuto Cellini. Let us be worthy of our opportunities in this matter. The Dewey cup will probably be in a glass case three centuries from now. It should be made by artists worthy of immortality, not by mere journeymen designers who make spoons for plutocrats. The artists of the people, the artists patent of the city, should symbolize the city in it. Of course, the Mayor and city legislators should have a place on it. The state of science here might be typified by an engraving of Commissioner Murphy studying the miasma that oozes through asphalt pavements. Mr. Croker's horses running around the rim would have interesting significance, and if a decorative feature of dancing youths and maidens is desired nothing better could be found than panels of our officially protected "ragtime" dance and our officially attended French ball. A picture of the Mayor insulting the captain of the Spanish Vizcaya might be introduced as prophetic of the war in which Admiral Dewey won glory, and his brilliant achievements in taking civilization to the dark skinned Filipinos might be delicately suggested by an allegory of Chief Devery sternly suppressing robbery in New-York streets by colored women. There is scarcely an idea or an emotion that we should like to express upon a work of art of this kind for which appropriate symbols may not be found right in our own pres ent day municipal history, and we have fitting geniuses for the work. How much better to give Admiral Dewey something which will ever speak to him of New-York and the Mayor and City Fathers who will welcome him than to add merely one to the innumerable tokens which will bore him with the reiteration of his own deeds. Surely, he would prefer Horgan & Slattery's sympathetic and masterful representation of New-York statesmanship turning

from its various occupations, whether in the

fail or the ginshop, and, with pipes and tim-

brels and wild ecstasy, coming to greet him

and give him a souvenir engraved with the

names of the givers, to the possession of some | it worth while to continue his efforts to gain jeweller's guess at how he and the Olympia a French market. His folly was not much looked in Manila Bay.

COLOR IN CUBA.

Shall Cuba be black or white? That is the final question, in the opinion of a leading merchant of Havana, himself a Cuban, having business relations with most of the cities of the island. Unless American government is continued, he reasons, the blacks will have the greatest voting strength, and Cuba will become another Hayti. With American government, the establishment of institutions acceptable to Anglo-Saxons and encouraging to their enterprise, and certainty that such institutions will be permanently maintained, a great immigration of Americans from this country might be expected-merchants and bankers, manufacturers and their trained foremen and hands, mine owners and operators, railway builders and hands, steamship and other coasting transporters, and mechanics of all sorts whose services are so greatly needed, and in the island so hard to get. This merchant believes that personal occupation by Americans of brains, enterprise and industry can alone secure the future development of Cuba. Without it the Spaniards would refuse or be unable to vote, the white Cubans would be obtvoted by the blacks and colored from the start, and would grow fewer with each year, while the blacks would multiply, and failure to establish institutions entirely satisfactory to American immigrants would settle the question for all time.

This is not a cheerful forecast, but deserves serious consideration by all who have the future of Cuba or of this country much at heart. For it need not be said that the close proximity of a great and fertile island governed and largely populated by the colored race would have an influence on the future of this country, and particularly upon the industries and the business of Southern States, which could not be regarded with content. Migration of enterprising or politically ambitious colored men from all Southern States would make a difference there, and migration of the lawless and turbulent blacks and fugitives from justice would make a difference in Cuba also. The black population in Cuba would increase much beyond the natural rate, under those circumstances, while white immigration would be repelled and a great number of white inhabitants would make haste to find more congenial homes elsewhere. What Hayti is the world partly knows. Americans would not think it a good investment if the war for the freedom of Cuba should end in a much larger

and nearer Hayti. But in answer to the gloomy fears of the Cuban merchant it has to be said that the United States will not and cannot relinquish control of the island except to a really free, worthy and stable government. The international obligations this country has undertaken make it impossible. The constraining sense of duty and the conscientious determination of the people make it impossible. The President's carefully chosen and explicit words in his last annual message showed that he would not be prepared to assent to any such abandonment of responsibility. The white Cubans, the white Spaniards and other residents of Cuba and Americans are wards for whose profection and just government hereafter the United States has given bond. If there were a prospect that such a government as that of Hayti would follow American withdrawal, that step would be indefinitely postponed, or if after American control had been withdrawn such a government should result, this Nation would of a certainty take steps to make good its international ob-

ligations and to protect its own interests. The fears of the Cuban merchant are mainly based upon statements regarding the division of population which do not accord with records that are obtainable. Old accounts of 1,600,000 population are rendered valueless by the destruction during war. If the native whites and the black and colored Cubans suffered about in proportion to their previous number, there should now be out of 1,200,000 inhabitants colored, and 150,000 Spanish and other whites not natives. Reckoning adult males at a quarter of the inhabitants, there would be about 300,000 of voting age, the white natives 57 per cent, the other whites 121/2 per cent, and the black and colored 301/2 per cent. But more will without delay such institutions and such protection for life and property as will encourage to the utmost the immigration of intelligent and progressive Anglo-Saxons, so that the foundations of any future government may be laid in justice and equal rights.

NEGLECTED MARKETS.

The June "Summary of Commerce and Finance," which has just been issued by the Government, enforces in an emphatic way the remarks which The Tribune made a few days ago concerning our neglect of the South American trade. The statistics show that while we are large importers from the countries south of us we have in many of them only a trifling export business. While we supply British North America with 59 per cent of its imports, the Mexicans take only 40 per cent of theirs from us. That is, of course, accounted for largely by difference of language and customs. The Spanish-American will naturally seek elsewhere than among Anglo-Saxons many more articles than an Anglo-Saxon would. But conceding the 10 per cent as a fair handicap to trade between races, what must we conclude from the statistics of other Spanish-American States? Race differences will not account for the fact that only 37 per cent of the Central American imports are from the United States when a neighboring Spanish speaking people takes 49 per cent. Colombia takes 33 per cent. while equally accessible Venezuela takes only 27 per cent. We are one of Brazil's best customers, but Brazil buys in return only 12 per cent of its imports here, while Argentina, which sends us wool and hides in immense quantities, takes back only 7 per cent of its imports from our market.

Race prejudice does not explain this, but lack of attention on the part of our merchants to their future interests does. We cannot hope to sell goods if we will not make what a customer wants to buy. He will go somewhere else, and in the case of the South American he has done so. Then, too, we have neglected to provide means of access to South American markets. Every time any wideawake statesman has attempted to do it he has been denounced as a rascal and lingo, and our manufacturers have been told that the South Americans were a lot of semi-barbarians, whose trade was not worth the establishment of a steamship line. The result has been to leave European lines a monopoly of the carrying trade and consequent control of the markets. We have seen Brazilians who wanted to come here cross the ocean to Europe and then come back as the most convenient route. No wonder they did most of their buying in Europe and let the

there is no reason to suppose he ever thought

as best it could.

United States take their coffee and get it home The story has been told of a manufacturer of agricultural implements who flooded Southern France with German circulars left over from a campaign in Germany. He had not thought it worth while to print new ones, and

greater than that of many firms who have sought South American trade with no adequate attention to its requirements as to style and packing. The frequent complaint is that we will not put up our goods in the form necessary for easy transportation there. In the case of files and some other small hardware, we be lieve, our exporters have made a reputation for packing goods better than the Germans or English for handling in small quantities or preservation on the shelves of retail dealers. But this is an exception to the rule.

American merchants, now that they are aroused to the value of export trade as never before, ought to furnish half at least of the goods taken by South American States from foreign countries. They can do it if they will secure good steamship communication and establish convenient banking relations and study the market there as carefully as they study the home market. They may think the last named effort hardly worth while. Perhaps it was not when they had all they could do to make on established home patterns what was taken for home consumption, and found new designs for small quantities unprofitable. But our manufactures are now expanding beyond the needs of our own people, and the foreign market is to be more and more valuable. The first new designs may not pay, but if a regular trade can be established in them large profits can be reaped. There can be no doubt that the United States is to be one of the great manufacturing nations as England is now, and it is time we took steps to supply our natural markets, which we have so long neglected.

WHAT TO DO WITH "TRUSTS."

To those who prefer to denounce industrial corporations, good or bad, and to avoid knowing anything about them lest the edge of invective should be blunted, this season of halting in the multiplication of them, and of waiting to see how they will work, is merely vexatious. Those who are studying the problem with genuine desire for the public good, however, are not displeased at all by evidence that many of the new corporations are doing better than was generally expected, not only better for themselves and their stockholders, but in costly preparations to serve the public more cheaply. It is something worth noticing that all of them are expecting new and sharp competition in the future, and are making great effort to meet it. Not one branch has yet been observed in which there appears a disposition to rely upon anything except superior economy and excellence of work for ultimate success. These corporations have been formed by many of the most hardheaded and practical business men in this country, and it might be expected that they would not indulge in any foolish illusions about escaping competition. The new works which are going up in many quarters, designed to contest the field with these companies, excite no surprise, whether welcome or not.

Being intensely practical people, the owners of these concerns are not trying to sell things as cheaply as they can at a time when extraordinary demands and scarcity of material and labor are pushing all prices upward. If the quantities required far exceed the capacity of all works, so that all can get good profits and plenty to do, it is held a good time to put away profits against more trying times hereafter, when the strength of competitors will be tested. But the closest students of industrial movements do not discover a general disposition on the part of new companies to extort prices out of line with those obtained for similar products with which great corporations have little or nothing to do. It has been shown, for instance, that prices of Bessemer pig, a material which no combination can control, and of the best steel plates for heavy work, one of the finished products at the other extreme, have been advanced more than products which are supposed to be largely under the control of corporations. In other industries similar facts are observed, and prices seem to depend more upon the relative magnitude or urgency of demand than upon about 684,000 white natives, 366,000 black and | the disposition of any corporation. That is en tirely natural while extraordinary demands are lifting prices in all lines, but the test will come when the demand slackens.

It was evidence of some practical shrewdness that a time was chosen for this extensive reconstruction of industries when a year or more be known about it when a census has been of general prosperity was expected, so that new taken by the United States. Meanwhile, none enterprises could get a good start. Probably in can question the importance of establishing every instance the argument which had especial weight in overcoming reluctance of previous owners was that the destructive influence of excessive competition during the next season of severe depression could best be avoided by securing the highest development in methods and economies of production and distribution during a year of prosperity. What use will be made of the power thus gained, whether to extort from the public more than is reasonable hereafter, or to render competition harmless when bad times come again, depends upon the character of the men directing each branch, and cannot yet be predicted. Those who are certain that everything bad will be done that can be have some time yet, all may hope, in which prevailing prosperity will leave their convictions undisturbed.

It is a gratification for some of them to say that "both parties will make war on trusts, and neither will do anything." People often judge the motives and characters of others by their own. The Republican party, its best friends sincerely hope, will make no promise which it does not intend to keep, and will take pains to know something about the business before it undertakes any line of action. When the country is in position to know what trusts are doing harm, and what harm, and how it can be remedied, there will be more sense in resolutions on the subject than there is now,

"Factional differences will occur," Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is quoted as saying at Cumberland on Tuesday, "wherever bossism does not exist." That bossism is the discourager and cure of factional spirit may be put down as one of the most original and consoling discoveries of American politics.

It ought to draw tears from a turnip to hear such innocent and unsuspecting politicians as Sheehan and AcGoldrick discuss "ingratitude," as if it were a new development in human nature or municipal politics. The first American to be tried in Japan since

the abolition of extra-territoriality is a deserting seaman, who is held for murdering another American and two Japanese women. Japanese justice ought to have a thorough and a convincing demonstration in this initial instance.

Mexico has grown rich under her silver

standard, not because of, but in spite of it, the root of her prosperity being good government, wise economic and commercial arrangements, good faith with the public creditor, hospitality to foreign capital and enterprise and intelligent and systematic encouragement of her home industries. In these conditions it would have taken a currency of Chinese cash or Laccadive cowries to prevent her prosperity. Her silver standard, while a detriment to her, could not benumb her productive activities. But she wants a gold standard, feeling herself entitled to be up to the level of the most solvent States, and the signs are that she will get it without any great delay,

We do not wonder that Captain Arnauto is dissatisfied with American rule in Cuba. An ex-

pert duellist who cannot get his challenges accepted by the officers of a tyrannical Government has a right to complain.

The friction which has developed at Washing ton between the friends of the American University and the friends of the University of the United States suggests the reflection that with these two rival institutions and the Columbian, Catholic and Georgetown universities the National capital will soon have as many seats of higher learning on its hands as any budding and ambitious Western State.

Compressed air is being used for sweeping railroad cars. Air uncompressed has been in regular use for months as the principal instrument of street cleaning in this city.

PERSONAL.

Monsignor McEvay, the new Bishop of London, Canada, who was consecrated a few days ago, was born at Lindsay, Ont., in 1852, and was educated at St. Michael's College, Montreal; St. Francis's Seminary, Milwaukee, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal. After being a parish priest for five years, he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese

The Rev. E. G. Mullins has been chosen to ceed the Rev. Dr. Whitsitt as the head of the Baptist University at Louisville. Mr. Mullins was reared in Corsicana, Tex., and in the early seven-ties entered the telegraph business. While he lived and worked among a rather wild class of people he pursued his studies, and, entering a col-lege, prepared himself for the pulpit.

Senor Pi y Margal, who surprised the Spanish Cortez by holding up the United States as an example to be followed by Spain, is, strangely enough, one of the leading authorities on United States history. He has written a history of the States in two large volumes, and library, which is perhaps the finest in Madrid, sists largely of works on the same subject, ten years he has read little except documents books dealing with the early history of the A lean continent. It is his ambition to write standard work on this subject.

Herr Hermann Schulze, of Delitzsch, to whose memory a monument was unveiled at Berlin a week ago, was one of the most interesting figures in the many. He was educated for the law, and served as judge in Berlin and elsewhere, until, in 1848, he was chosen to represent his native district in the was chosen to represent his native district in the National Assembly, at Berlin. During his term he was made a member of a committee to investigate the distress then prevailing among the working classes. As a result he devised a system of cooperation, and resigned from the magistracy in order to devote his life to the work. He established co-operative savings and loan institutions and numberless co-operative societies for the purchase of raw material to be used in manufacturing. He died in 1883.

Chase S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, will manage the Alger Senatorial campaign if there is a ontest over the United States Senatorship. Osbor drifted into politics via the newspaper route. He was Game Warden under Governor Rich, and was the only prominent office holder under the Rich administration retained by Governor Pingree. He is now a Raliroad Commissioner, and a number of his friends are trying to develop a boom for the overnorship for him

The Imperial Geographical Society has decided to end Mr. P. Schmidt, the zoologist, to the Pacific Coast to study the flora and fauna and geographical peculiarities of the peninsula of Liao-Tong, Manchuria and Corea. Mr. Schmidt and the mem-bers of his expedition will also go to the island of Saghalien to study various questions connected with the fisheries.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The captain of a country football team in California, finding himself unable to get together a team to fulfil an engagement with a club in own five miles away, wired to that effect to the secretary of the opposing team. "Can't let you was the answer. "Crowd waiting already. The captain made another effort to get his men together, but without success, and was once more bliged to wire his inability to fulfil the engagement. The answer came: "If you can't come yourselves, please send your sweaters. We can pick up a team from the navvies working here on the rallway, and the people won't know the difference." Natural Misapprehension .- "And what does your

rother do, Norah?"
"Sure, mem, he is a windy trimmer."
"Ah! In politics, is he?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

American Bar Association, to be held in Buffalo August 28, 29 and 30, the movement to do honor to John Marshall, the third Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will assume definite form. Chief Justice Marshall took his seat February 4, 1801, and continued on the bench thirtyfour years.

Professional Sarcasm.-Young Doctor-Congratuld man. I'm just preparing to visit my ng Lawyer-Good! I'll go with you, Perhaps sn't made his will.—(Chicago News.

The Chicago Theological Seminary, which is said to be the oldest institution of its kind in that very considerable part of the United States lying west of Cincinnati, has decided to open its doors to women on equal terms with men at the beginning of the new academic year.

One Thing Certain.—"So you want to marry my daughter?" said the old gentleman,
"W-w-well, I w-wouldn't exactly say that," replied the diffident young man, "b-b-but she wants to m-marry me. Otherwise we n-n-never would have been engaged."—(Chicago Post.

C. N. Hunter, of Versailles, Ind., is the possessor of an oval shaped stone which has attracted a great deal of attention by reason of its peculiar markings. It is one of the most perfect represenations of a human face, due entirely to the abra sion of the elements, that have ever been found. It bears no trace of having been carved by hand, nature alone having been the sculptor.

Her Opinion.-"She hasn't a very good opinion of 'I judged so when I heard her say it was a me for cads and caddles."—(Philadelphia Bul-

Radicalism in Wales has received a serious blow The subject set for the literary competition at the Cardiff Eisteddfod was William Ewart Gladstone. Only 800 words were asked for, while the reward was to be a hardio chair and a purse of £20. But the bardic chair is still empty and the £20 in the funds, for no competitor was adjudged to have written a poem worthy of the theme.

The Harmonies.—Mrs. Brickrow—Of all things! Why are you sitting out on the roof bareheaded this scorching day?"

Miss Brickrow—I want to bronze up my face so I can wear my yachting cap this afternoon.—(New-York Weekly.

The tenth annual convention of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty in the State of New-York will be held in Buffalo on October 4 and 5.

It was in an aristocratic Hyde Park home. The well trained Eng., sh butler had left, and the newly engaged man, a Swede, was in process of breaking in. Callers came, and he took the cards to his mistress in his ungloved hands, leaving the silver card tray resting quietly in the hall. "When you bring things in here, Swenson," said she, "use the tray. It is not proper to bring them in your hands." "Yans." he replied. Mrs. H. Park had a new toy terrier. The guests wished to see it, and she sent for Swenson to fetch it. Soon there was a succession of staccato yelps and whines. The door opened, a very red faced Swenson appeared with the silver tray in his left hand and a tiny toy terrier held firmly down on it with the other.—(London Globe.

The ratiroad companies of Australia have never discovered that it is possible to take up tickets on the train, hence the passengers are locked in the cars to prevent any of them stealing a ride, and when they arrive at their station are hustled out through a turnstile and held up for their tickets.

An Irish priest had labored with one of his flock to induce him to give up whiskey. "I tell you Michael," said the priest, "whiskey is your worst enemy, and you should keep as far away from it as you can." "Me enemy, is it, father?" responded Michael; "and it was your riverence's self that was tellin us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our enemies." "So I was, Michael, rejoined the priest, "but I didn't tell you to swallow them."—(Sacred Heart Review. The Victoria Club, of Boston, which includes in

its membership most of the leading representatives of the British societies of that city, is planning to erect a monument in the central burying ground on the Common to the memory of the British so diers who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill, Ascording to the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 226 English soidlers fell in the battle, and most of them are supposed to have been buried on the Common.

A Tonic Unnecessary.—Mrs. Smith—I'm afraid I shall have to stop giving Robby that tonic the doctor left him.

Mr. Smith—Why, isn't he any better?

Mrs. Smith—Oh. yes. But he slid down the banisters six times this morning, broke the hall lamp, two vases, a jug, and a looking glass, and I don't feel as if I could stand much more.—(Boston Terapoler.

THE PASSING THRONG.

through life acquiring railroad presidencies, like some men acquire money and others acquire debts. Mr. Miller is now president of the Kansas City, CROPS IN Osceola and Southern Railroad, the THE WEST. Chicago, Iowa and Davenport

Railroad, the Kansas City and Westport Railroad,

and also the Bangor and Portland Railroad. There is a shrewd suspicion that he is president of great many more, but, so far as is known, this takes in the main ones. Mr. Miller is now in the city, having returned from an inspection of his properties in Iowa and Missouri, and while there he studied closely the commercial conditions of the sections of the country he passed through. He says that a confident feeling prevails there and through the South and West generally. "The crops," says Mr. Miller, "are most satisfactory. The hay crop, largely a failure in the East, has been excellent in the West, the corn was never better; flax is about three-fourths crop, against a total failure last year." Mr. Miller says that extensive tracts of zinc and lead ore have been found near Osceola and Bolivar, and money has been raised to operate these mines. The refuse of the mines is a hard, white rock, which makes excellent railroad ballast. Mr. Miller says the operating officials of the Western roads are highly pleased with the great increase of earnings, and are spending money freely for rolling stock and equipment, and thus giving the manufacturers all they can do. He adds that land values had increased wonderfully. city, having returned from an inspection of his

Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several days, went to SENATOR Europe yesterday. Senator Haw-HAWLEY ley is just going over to England to meet his wife and family, and GOING come home with them. The Sen-ABROAD.

ator is much interested in the campaign in the Philippines, and in a discussion of it said: "I have received many communications from Manila within the last few weeks, and their contents have been such that I thought it advisable to bring them to the attention of the President, which I have done. While the information contained in them is confidential, and therefore I cannot make it public, yet I will say that it is startling, and convinces me that the army in the Philippines should be greatly increased, and that immediately. As for General Oits, there is nothing wrong with him. He is a first class General, afraid of nothing, and naturally has enemies. The same men who are attacking him tried to kill off Sternburg, and, falling in this, they killed off Alger in a way, and, succeeding in this, they now want to raise a hue and cry about Oits. Give General Oits troops enough and he will settle the war with expedition." Senator Hawley said he was delighted to hear of Mr. Root's selection as Secretary of War, "for," he added, "his father was my beloved professor at Hamilton College, and he and I were classmates." tents have been such that I thought it advisable to

Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Admiral Walker was at the Albermarle Hotel. The Admiral is going directly to Paris, COMMISSION, where the Commission will meet and organize and begin at once to

investigate the condition of the Panama Canal, "I don't know how long we will be away or how much time it will take us to investigate the Panama Canal," said the Admiral. "That can only be determined after we reach Paris, inspect the maps and drawings, the reports of the engineers maps and drawings, the reports of the engineers and constructors and learn how much time has been spent aiready and how much time and money will be required to finish the Job. Meanwhile the Nicaraguan Canal question is outside of our consideration for the present. Anything that has any bearing upon the Panama Canal we are to study and collect. We expect to meet all the noted engineers of France in the course of our research. I hardly think that we will be in a position to say, much before next summer." The Admiral said that he expected to see Admiral Dewey on the other side. "Dewey," he said, "came to Annapolis a couple of years after I did. I knew him as a cadet, and we kind of grew up together. If he goes to London, as I understand he will, why, of course, I shall go over from Parls to see him."

HAD NEVER SLEPT IN A BED.

THE UNUSUAL AND HAPPY EXPERIENCE OF ONE FRESH AIR YOUNGSTER. Most people do not consider the mere fact o

having a bed to sleep in a luxury. They might be

surprised to hear that there is a small boy in this city who until a few weeks ago could not rememever having slept in a bed, although he has a home and is watched over by a loving mother The individual referred to lives in one of the worst of the East Side tenements, as might be imagined. He is about as small as small boys go, and two large black eyes which denote his Italian blood are the only big things in his makeup. Even his family is small, for he and his mother comprise the entire domestic circles. His father, who is in existence and is a worthless drunkard, does not count because he left his little family in the lurch long ago and ran away to California. The mother is too sickly to do any work, and as life in a tenement has not made her any better no money ever comes into the little family's coffers, and, in fact, no coffers are necessary. The boy and his mother live on the generosity of a restaurant keeper near by, who sends over to them the scraps and leavings from his tables. Their home is a pitifully small room on the top floor of a rear tenement, and as the brick wall of the tenement in front extends two or three stories further upward directly opposite the one window in the room, and not three feet away, there is no light for the humble apartment. It is black and damp there all day, and sunlight is unknown. These conditions of life are not us on the East Side, and those who must suffer them have learned the futility of complaint. The little family which occupies these palatial quarters does not think its lot extraordinarily hard as regards its place of abode, and the only kick recorded has come from the junior member. There is one bed in the room, and it is so small that only mother can sleep in it. The juntor member has slept on the floor all his life, and has often bitterly bewalled the fact that floors do not grow softer with time, but on the contrary seem to grow rapidly harder. He has tried every part of the floor over and over again, but it has been as iron, and it would seem that some of this iron had been communicated to his soul. A few weeks ago The Tribune Fresh Air Fund

took the little boy away from the brick walls and damp rooms for a while and sent him to the coun-He reached his destination in the evening and was at once put to bed. That is, he was left in his room and told to go to bed, so he crawled up on the outside and lay down on the coverlet for a few minutes. It was a rare moment and he closed his eyes, while his head swam with ecstasy. The bed clothes were all underneath, for their mission in life he did not understand, and it was cold, but he cared nothing for that. He was sleeping in a bed, a "really and truly" bed with a pillow on it, and what mattered it, under such circumstances, whether the mercury stood at zero or the boiling Then habit told. A creeping suspicion seized him that all was not right. Who had told him he might sleep in the bed, and what reason was there why the rightful owner should not soon appear and demand his own? No, such luxury as this could not be possible-his place was the floor, and he should have known it long before. Blowly and sadly he crept down.

The next morning, when the sunlight was streaming in the window, the astonished farmer's wife found her little guest curled up on the floor, while

ing in the window, the astonished farmer's windfound her little guest curled up on the floor, while the bed lay untouched.

"For the land's sake!" she exclaimed. Then she picked him up and laid him, still asleep, on the bed, while she carefully tucked him in.

"Well, who'd a thought it? I wonder if the power little mite knows what a bed is."

She had good cause for wonder, for it took her half a day to convince her guest that he and no body else was to sleep in the bed, and that that was what it was neant for.

Ninety-six children were sent to the country yesterday by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, and the places which received them were Pittston, Penn.; Mountville, Penn., Elizabethtown, Penn. Millersville, Penn. and a few places near Lancaster, Penn. At Mountville and Millersville the arrangements for receiving the children have been made by Bishop H. E. Light and A. B. Eshleman respectively, and the people who have so generously thrown open their homes to the little folk are as follows: Mountville. Penn.—Joseph K. Newcomer, Mrs. David Herr, H. M. Swarr, Amos H. Shenk, Harry Wittmer, Jacob Kendig, Adam Fisher, A. M. Wittmer, Daniel Wittmer, Joseph Hawbecker, the Rev. Jacob K. Newcomer, Joseph Borneman, Jacob R. Myers, Henry M. Herr and Aldus Barr. Millersville, Penn.—Mrs. Dr. Byerly, the Rev. G. W. Christ, Miss Emma Hersey, Slas Buckwalter, Mrs. Benjaman Neff, Miss Barabara Deagle and Mrs. Cally Hooak.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 'From three little girls, Marjorie, Elizabeth and

P. H. Stewart Plainfield, N. J.
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F. M., Port Henry, N. Y.
C. S. Society, St. James's Church, Brookn. per C. Todd, secretary
or Christian Endeavor Society of Remsening, Long Island, per Mrs. W. W. Hamand

reviously acknowledged

Total August 9, 1890......12,784 70